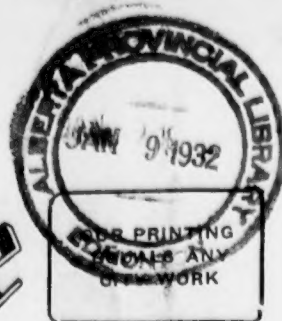


OUR PAPER
COVERS THE
DISTRICT

The Carbon Chronicle



VOLUME 9; NUMBER 49

CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1932

\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

CARBON LOSES IN HOCKEY GAMES

PLAY AND SCORES ARE VERY CLOSE

The Swalwell and Carbon hockey teams clashed at the local skating rink last Thursday evening and the game ended up 3-2 in favor of Swalwell. A fair crowd witnessed the game, which was comparatively fast for the first game of the season.

The first period opened with fast hockey being played and after about five minutes of play the visitors scored from a blue-line shot. After 14 minutes of play Rouleau scored for Carbon on a pass from Oliphant and the period ended with a tie score, 1-1.

The second period opened with both teams trying hard to score in order to get the lead, and although play was ragged few penalties were handed out. After twenty minutes of hard battling the period ended with no further score.

With a tie score starting the final period, both teams were inclined to rush the play and finally W. Poxon made a goal for Carbon putting the locals one up. The lead was short-lived, however, and Swalwell evened up the game with a well earned goal. With two minutes to play Swalwell again tallied and when the bell sounded the score was 3-2 in favor of Swalwell.

The Carbon line-up was as follows: Goal, Leo Halstead; Defence, Bruce Ramsay and Alex Poxon; forwards, H. Edwards, W. Poxon, W. Edwards; E. Rouleau, Ben McLeod, Cyril Oliphant. George Wise made an efficient referee.

Rockyford Wins from Carbon

The local hockey team again suffered defeat at the rink on Sunday afternoon when the Rockyford boys won in a hard fought game with a score of 4-2.

The Carbon boys had a little hard luck in this game when a blue-line shot trickled in in the first period, and in the second period, in an effort to get the puck away from the goal, one of the local boys flipped it into the net. Rockyford has a well-balanced team, however, and their combination work helped them to victory.

Carbon had its full team out at the last game the additional players being Hugh MacDonald and Leo Trepanier.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lemay wish to take this opportunity of thanking all persons who supported their daughter, Annie, in the Doll Contest, recently conducted at MacK's Drug Store.

UNIQUE SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

We are pleased to announce to our readers that we have made arrangements with the Family Herald and Weekly Star for a combination rate on that farm journal and the Carbon Chronicle, for a year's subscription, new or renewal. Any of our readers who wish to take advantage of this rate can do so for the sum of \$2.25. This offer will only be good for sixty days.

ALTA. WHEAT POOL 1928 PAYMENT

LAST PAYMENTS FOR YEAR MADE

Alberta Wheat Pool is making payments totalling \$200,000 to members in final instalment on 1928 deliveries, where farmers were not overpaid in 1929, it was announced last week.

Payments on deliveries to the 1928 Pool of one and seven-eighths cents per bushel are being made, R.D. Purdy, general-manager, said. Mr. Purdy made the further statement:

"In those instances where Pool members delivered to both Pool years, then any final payment on 1928 deliveries is being applied against 1929 over-payment, and any claim of the Pool arising out of 1929 over-payment will take priority over any existing assignments against 1928 final payment. Total distribution at this time to Pool members who delivered to 1928 Pool, but who had no deliveries to 1929 Pool, will amount to approximately \$200,000."

Do you play hockey? Inquired the doctor, as he examined the patient's shins.

"No," replied the patient. "I play bridge and my wife is usually my partner."

Mother—When that naughty boy threw stones at you why didn't you come and tell me instead of throwing them back at him?

Willie—What good would it do to tell you. You couldn't hit the side of a barn!

Judge—Do you know the meaning of oath, madam?

Witness (proudly)—Your honor: An' me husband shippin before the mast these 15 years.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HOUSE OPENING IS MADE

An extra addition of the Canada Gazette on Monday publishes the formal proclamation calling the Dominion Parliament to meet on February 4th, 1932. Official announcement of the opening date was made some time ago.

ALBERTA NEWS

Through the good offices of the Hanna Kiddies' Sunshine Fund, 321 children were made happy on Christmas Day.

On view at the legislative buildings at Edmonton last week was the Chicago International Grain and Hay Show Championship Cup, which by reason of his having won it three times, passes into permanent possession of Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alberta.

The provincial government has introduced a regulation prohibiting the drilling of wells into the main producing horizon of Turner Valley—the dolomite limestone. Wells may be drilled to the sand overlaying the lime.

Announcement of the appointment of A.G.A. Clowes to the office of Deputy sheriff and A.R. Turner to the office of deputy clerk at Calgary was received from Hon. J.F. Lymburn, attorney-general, Friday last.

Early this fall John McCaffray, deputy sheriff, applied for superannuation, and retired from office. Mr. Clowes the deputy clerk, has now been appointed deputy sheriff, while his place as deputy clerk has been filled by Mr. Turner, formerly of the Supreme Court clerk's office.

Some 125 men were thrown out of employment with the closing of the Alberta Block Coal company mine at Newcastle at the end of last week. This mine is one of the oldest in the Red Deer Valley and one of the Gouge-Coyle group. Lack of orders through the mild winter and the strenuous opposition from various Saskatchewan and Manitoba mines and the widespread use of trucks in hauling coal from the small mines distributed throughout the prairies, are given as some of the reasons for closing down the mine.

Business men of Olds who catered to the Christmas trade report satisfactory business, the equal if not better than last year, and much better than anticipated.

The home of Mr. R.W. Ringdahl, of the Sunnyside district, was completely destroyed by fire shortly after nine o'clock last Tuesday morning and three members of the family are in the Hanna hospital suffering from burns sustained following an explosion of fat in the oven of the kitchen stove.

Snicklefritz -----

Benevolent old Gentleman—Let me ring it for you—a little chap like you can't reach as high as that.

Small Urchin—Thank you guy'nor. Now we'd better 'op it quick.

"A has-been isn't he?"

"No, merely a thinks-he-was."

"Dad, what is bankruptcy?"

"Bankruptcy, my boy, is when you put your money in your hip-pocket and let your creditors take your coat."

Friend: Surely you haven't stopped writing your poems for the papers?

Poet: No, I still write them, but I've bought a waste-paper basket of my own.

"Are you Mrs. Mayer?"

"Miss Mayer!"

"Oh, I'm sorry, my fault."

"Oh, no, nobody's fault but my own."

"So that new girl of yours is lazy?"

"Lazy! Why the other morning I caught her putting popcorn in the pan cakes to make them turn over themselves."

"I wish," she sighed laying down her newspaper, "that we lived in a house where everything is done by touching buttons."

"I wish," sighed her husband, "that I lived in shirts and underwear that had buttons to touch."

OKANAGAN TROUT UPHOLDS "APPLE-A-DAY" PROVERB

A twelve-pound trout caught in the Okanagan Lake at Kelowna, B.C., on the Okanagan branch of the Canadian National Railways, had a whole two and a half inch "Mackintosh Red" apple inside it. The apple was in a good state of preservation and was between two other fish that the trout had eaten. The bright red color, as well as the delicious flavor, no doubt attracted Mr. Fish.

HOMESTEADS ARE STILL IN DEMAND

NORTH ALBERTA HAS BULK OF LAND ENTRIES

During December there were 306 land filings in Alberta land offices, of which 199 were filed in the Edmonton office.

There were 267 homesteads, 37 second homesteads, two soldier grants and 99 entries to women.

At the Edmonton office there were 171 homesteads, 27 second homesteads, one soldier grant and 57 of the total entries to women.

Calgary had only one entry, a homestead issued to a woman.

Lethbridge went without an entry. Grande Prairie had 52 homesteads, four second, one soldier grant, for a total of 47 with 14 of them entered by women.

Peace River had a total of 59 entries, of which 53 were first homesteads 6 seconds with 18 entries by women.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF INGA HAS BEEN DISCHARGED

Acting upon the recommendation of Mr. Justice T. M. Tweedie in his report on the judicial inquiry conducted into the affairs of the Municipal District of Inga, Hon. R.G. Reil, Minister of Municipal Affairs, acting under authority vested in him by section 15 of the Municipal Districts Act has dismissed the secretary treasurer, the assistant secretary treasurer, and the full council of Inga M.D. No. 520.

The Minister appointed Joseph Renshaw as administrator and he will continue temporarily in office in that capacity until such time as affairs are straightened out, when an election will be held to fill the posts vacated by the dismissed council.

Mr. Renshaw, in addition to becoming administrator, will become the entire municipal council.

"Shall I tell you what you are?"

"If you do you will get a black eye."

GOVERNMENT SETS AUTO LICENSE FEE

LICENSE PLATES TO BE \$5 MORE

Increase for this year of \$5 in the automobile license fees was announced on Monday by Premier J.E. Brownlee, thus placing the scale on the same plane as it was before the general reduction of \$5 on all fees brought about in the 1931 session of the legislature. He also stated that in 1932 government expenditures probably would be reduced by \$1,500,000.

Commenting on this increase, the Premier stated that last year the auto license fees were lowered for all round by \$5 for two reasons, namely:

1. The fact that the fees in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were \$5 under the fees in this province, thus causing high feelings, particularly in the eastern half of the province.

2. To assist the agricultural industry in the period of readjustment with the extremely low level of wheat prices then prevailing.

"The government felt at that time," he said, "that we had probably reached the low level in provincial revenue. Since that time, however, events have transpired which could not possibly have been anticipated."

"Saskatchewan already has announced a similar increase, while the license fees of British Columbia are much higher than those of this province, even with this increase."

"The government realizes there is a widespread feeling that an increase in the gasoline tax would be a more equitable method of increasing revenue from motor vehicles, but this source of income has been very greatly reduced largely because of the manufacture and sale of various types of distillate, presumably for motor purposes, but which are undoubtedly being very largely used by trucks and motor vehicles. This has been the subject of considerable study, but extensive amendments to the Gasoline Tax Act will probably be necessary to meet this situation."

Continuing, the Premier said the government fully realized that every effort should be made to reduce expenditure before any additional taxation was imposed during the period of depression.

NOTICE

Remember! When the next printing salesman walks into your office and asks you for a printing order, tell him that there is a printer in town and that he CAN do that particular job.

Good Printing

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IT IS A QUESTION OF
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The Carbon Chronicle

COMMERCIAL, SOCIETY AND JOB PRINTERS
CARBON — — ALBERTA

WANT ADS. GET RESULTS

Mr. Kangaroo—But, Mary, where's the child?

Mrs. Kangaroo—Good heavens! I've had my pocket picked.

SPECIAL STOCK TAKING BARGAINS

SEE OUR TABLES OF

25c—50c—and \$1.00 SACRIFICE MERCHANDISE

SUITABLE FOR BRIDGE PRIZES, ETC.

MACK'S DRUG STORE

A. F. McKIBBIN, PHM. B. Prescription Specialist, CARBON, ALTA.

CALGARY'S POPULAR PRICED HOTELS

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EVERYTHING NEWEST — RATES \$2.00 TO \$3.00

Coffee Shop — Best Food — Lowest Prices

ALSO OPERATING

HOTEL ST. REGIS

Weekly and Monthly Rates

RATES: \$1.50; BATHS \$2.00

So Short Of Breath Would Have To Sit Down



Price 50c a box

Sold at all drug and general stores, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Leap Year.

The year 1932 is a leap year. What is a leap year, and why do they occur in practically every fourth year? The origin of leap years goes back to the time before the birth of Christ. Far back in the early years of mankind on this earth, the first division of time devised by man was the day, marked out by the alternation of light and darkness, and determined by the rotation of the earth on its axis.

For longer periods, the lunar month, from new moon to new moon, an interval of about 29½ days, was the standard next fixed upon. Finally, the recurrence of the seasons suggested the year. The duration of the year was determined in various ways by the nations of antiquity, one of the earliest ways being to make it include a certain number of lunar months. Twelve lunar months, giving a year of 354 days, were taken as a near approach to a course of the seasons. In process of time, however, it was discovered that with this rough approximation to the true value of a year the seasons did not correspond to the same months, and it was necessary, in order to prevent them gradually making the round of the whole year, to make some adjustment.

Originally the Romans had a year of ten months, but early in their history they adopted, from their belief in the luck attendant on odd numbers, a lunar year of 355 days, and added two new months, January and February. To make the necessary adjustment, referred to in the preceding paragraph, Jews and Greeks intercalated a month from time to time, and at the time Julius Caesar became dictator the spring festivals occurred in the nominally summer months. To clear away all this confusion, Caesar, with the help of Sosigenes, an Alexandrian astronomer, undertook a thorough reform of the calendar. He effected it by making the year now called 46 B.C., "the year of confusion," consist of 445 days, and the succeeding years of 365 days, with the exception of every fourth year, which was to consist of 366 days. This method of adjusting the days to the year is called the Julian calendar.

The Julian calendar assumes the length of the solar year to be 365¼ days, whereas it is 11 minutes and a few seconds less. This annual error accumulated as the years rolled on. From time to time proposals were advanced to rectify the error, but the matter was not taken up in earnest till 1577, by Pope Gregory XIII. As in 1582 the vernal equinox occurred at a date (March 11) ten days earlier than it did at the time of the Council of Nice in 325 A.D., Pope Gregory published a bull, dated March 1, 1582, annulling 10 days, so that what would have been reckoned the 5th October, 1582, was to be reckoned the 15th October.

In order also that the displacement might not recur, it was further ordained that three of the leap years which occur in 400 years should be considered as common years. The three leap years selected to be reduced to common years were those which close the centuries (i.e., which end with 00) and are not divisible by 400. Thus, 1600 was leap year, 1700, 1800, 1900 were common years, 2000 will be leap year, and so on. This method of adjusting the days to the year is called the Gregorian calendar, or the new style.

This new calendar was adopted that same year by mandate of the Pope in Spain, Portugal, part of Italy, in France, and by Catholic Europe generally before the end of the 16th century. Scotland adopted the modern New Year's Day in 1600. The change was carried out in England in 1752. Russia, Greece, and the smaller states belonging to the Greek Church, are now the only countries which still adhere to the old style. There is now a difference of 13 days between the old style (Julian) and the new style (Gregorian), because, to the 10 days originally annulled by Pope Gregory in 1582 there have since been added the elimination of the three extra leap year days of 1700, 1800 and 1900.

It is also of interest to note that the same Act which introduced the new reckoning in England in 1752 shortened by nearly three months the year 1751, for it had been the practise to commence the year with March 25, the Feast of the Annunciation, and the year 1751 so commenced, but the year 1752 and all subsequent years began with January 1.

So, the answer to our question is that a leap year, with its additional day in February,—the shortest of all the months,—is to make up the one-quarter of a day in each year over and above the 365 days. But inasmuch as there are actually 11 minutes and some seconds less than 365¼ days in each solar year, it further becomes necessary to drop three leap years in every 400 years to again making the reckoning straight.

Around leap year there has grown up many traditions and customs, the one now most commonly recalled being the alleged privilege accorded to women to propose marriage instead of being obliged to wait upon mere man to offer marriage.

Held At Saskatoon

Alleged to be carrying concealed weapons, Robert Davidson, of the Paddockwood district, is held in jail pending investigation.

FOR HEAD COLDS

snuff up nose
also melt in
hot water and
inhale vapors

VICKS
VAPORUB

26/
24
OVER 42 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

W. N. U. 1923

Prominent Hotelman Dies

Robert McDonald Of Edmonton Succumbed To Attack Of Pleurisy

Western Canada lost one of its most widely known figures recently when Robert McDonald, sportsman and hotel proprietor of Edmonton since 1901, succumbed to an attack of pleurisy. Mr. McDonald had been ill for two weeks.

Born in Sydney, Cape Breton, Mr. McDonald was 60 years of age. He took keen interest in all forms of sport and is remembered for having promoted some of the largest boxing cards shown here.

He was a director of the Alberta Hotelmen's Association.

A reporter, interviewing President Von Hindenburg, hoped to learn the secret of his amazing courage and control: "President Von Hindenburg, what do you do when you're nervous?"

"I whistle."

"But I've never heard you whistle."

"I never whistle."

Canadian Legion and Pensions

Pensioners Affected Are Those Who Accepted A Final Payment

Following objection of Georges Gonthier, Auditor-General, to reinstatement by the Board of Pensions Commissioners for Canada of certain classes of pensioners, the Pensions Board consented to the request of the Canadian Legion that a test case be brought before the pensions appeals court.

Numbering 9,318, the pensioners affected are those who accepted a final payment in lieu of pensions under earlier legislation and who, under the amendments to the Pension Act of 1930, have been restored to pension. According to Legion officials several hundred of those restored will be adversely affected. In most cases, payment of pensions has been made and if the appeal fails the pensioners presumably will be required to restore the money to the Dominion Treasury.

In a statement issued recently, Legion officials state they have advocated restoration of final payment cases for some years past and when the provisions of 1930 were passed, "the Legion, and all soldier organizations concerned, believed the matter had been settled finally. The present action of the Auditor-General," the statement continues, "is therefore viewed by the Legion with surprise and concern."

The appeal, the statement says, is taken to eliminate the possibility of hardship resulting from delay. The Legion will conduct the appeal, and hopes to have the case argued before the end of the year.

Ontario Plans Loan

Alberta Will Watch Outcome With Great Interest

Commenting upon the steps taken to control Canadian purchases of foreign securities, Hon. George S. Henry, Prime Minister of Ontario, recently disclosed that the next loan sought by the province of Ontario will be in the form of a domestic bond issue.

Alberta will watch with interest Ontario's effort to secure that province's next loan in the form of a domestic bond issue, Premier John E. Brownlee said. "I am very hopeful that it will be a success, of course."

Every careful and observant mother knows when her child suffers from worms. She also knows that if some remedy be not speedily applied much harm will result to the infant. An excellent preparation for this purpose is Miller's Worm Powders. They drive worms from the system and set up stimulating and soothing effects, so that the child's progress thereafter is painless and satisfying.

Noted Figure Passes

Hon. C. M. Mackintosh, Former N.W.T. Lieut.-Governor, Dies In Ottawa

Hon. Charles H. Mackintosh, intimate friend and protégé of Sir John A. MacDonald, is dead.

Participant in the stirring political battles of the 70's and 80's, Mr. Mackintosh, journalist and writer, was thrice mayor of Ottawa, twice member of Parliament for the capital and a former lieutenant-governor of the North West Territories, 1893-97. He was born at London, Ontario, 88 years ago.

Persian Balm. Cool and refreshing. Soothing and protective. The perfect aid to beauty. Unrivalled in its softening and beautifying effect on the skin. Imparts a fresh and fragrant charm to the loveliest complexion. Banishes roughness caused by weather conditions. Safeguards the skin and keeps it smooth, soft and flawless. Use it for the hands and face. Always results in the highest expression of beauty.

The Weather He Likes

A traveller was crossing the moorland, and met an old shepherd. "What sort of weather shall we have today?" he asked the shepherd. "Whatever weather ye like," was the reply. "Whatever weather you like?" said the astonished traveller. "Why, how can that be? How can you control the weather?" "Well," said the shepherd, "because it will be what God pleases, and what He please I like."—If only we could be so content, and adapt ourselves more and more to His leading, Who is "in all His works most wonderful, most sure in all His ways."

Dog Makes Long Trip Afoot

From Dauphin, Manitoba, "Smut" Goes Back To Old Home, Regina

On the trail of his lost master, "Smut" arrived in Regina recently, after travelling between 300 to 400 miles afoot.

"Smut" is a black collie dog owned by E. J. Quick, former city editor of The Star. When Mr. Quick left the city some months ago he took his dog and left it with relatives at Dauphin, Manitoba.

Mr. A. R. Tufts, 1940 York Street, where Mr. Quick boarded during his stay in Regina, was splitting some wood in the shed at the back of his home when a black shape shot through the doorway, jumped on him and licked his face. "Smut" was among friends again, but his master was not there.

What route he had travelled, how many miles he had covered, how he had fed en route and how many farm dogs he had fought "Smut" could not tell, but he was able to express his joy and pleasure at being "just among friends" in a canine way.

Banks Will Give Facts On German Loans

Leading Wall Street Bankers Will Give Public All Facts About Short-Time Credits

Leading Wall Street banks have determined upon the step of placing before their stockholders and the public all facts concerning their short-term credits to Germany.

This will be done at forthcoming annual stockholders' meetings. The decision was prompted by reports reaching financiers of disturbing rumors and exaggerations which they deem important to refute with reassuring information.

It was asserted their figures will show that substantially less than eight per cent. of the total business done by those having extensive international operations is for German account. Actually over 90 per cent. of their gross business is of domestic origin.

Keep your stock free from blemish with Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. Removes inflammation, quickly relieves bruises, sprains, strains, swellings, contractions of cords, stiffness of joints, and sore muscles.

Roman Heating System

On the remains of a Roman Villa at Darent in Kent, England, are to be seen the relics of a central heating system which proves that the ancient invaders understood how to keep their houses warm. From a furnace below a raised floor hot air passed through hollow tile supports and through flues in the wall to the upper storey.

Everything Would Turn BLACK

Mrs. H. E. Swanzy Considers that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills (tonic) Saved Her Life.

"Feeling Like a Different Person."

"I could hardly walk across the room," writes Mrs. H. E. Swanzy, R. R. No. 1, Collingwood, Ontario, "Everything would turn black and I would become so dizzy I would have to rest. I thought I would never be strong—when I was advised to get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used them until I had taken six boxes. Soon I was feeling like a different person. I am now the mother of six strong, healthy children."

The iron and other elements in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills (tonic) increase the amount of haemoglobin, or oxygen-carrying agent, in blood. The result is a better appetite, a feeling of well-being, restful sleep, and the ability to do your work happily.

Begin now to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. 50 cents a package

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Nuisance Tax Unlikely

Saskatchewan Not Considering Imposing Taxes On Cigarettes, Tobacco Or Soft Drinks

It is considered unlikely that the Anderson Government, seeking new sources of revenue at the coming session of the legislature, will attempt to impose any "nuisance" taxes, such as on cigarettes, tobacco and soft drinks.

Although such imposts were discussed at the caucus, they aroused strong opposition among government members, with the result that the government has practically eliminated "nuisance" taxes from their proposals to swell the provincial treasury next year.

On the other hand, an amusement tax imposed by the province next year, is still within the realm of probability. Questioned regarding this matter, Hon. M. A. MacPherson, described the amusement tax as "provincial if the province wants to take it."

Only Regina and Saskatoon, in this province, exercises an amusement tax, a source of revenue these cities would lose if the province took over the tax.

"Mummy, why does it rain?"

"To make things grow. To give us apples, pears, corn, flowers—"

"Then why does it rain on the pavements?"

FREE REAL BRIAR PIPE

With Sample Package—10 lbs. mild or strong leaf tobacco, \$2.50; 20 lbs. for \$4.00; 50 lbs. for \$8.00. Pure Quesnel, 2 lbs. for \$2.00. Shipped anywhere. G. Dubois, 24 Henderson St., Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa Physician Has One Of The Strangest And Far-Flung Medical Practices In The World

Dr. F. S. Parley, of Ottawa, has one of the widest-flung and strangest medical practices in the world. He never sees his patients. A medical manual and a typewritten list of drugs forms his only kit. His patients never receive bills. All his diagnosing and treatment is done by wireless.

Seated behind a desk in an ordinary business office, Dr. Parley cares for his patients, scattered through the far north. His field, extending thousands of miles, from Aklavik on the west to Cape Chidley on the east, is limited only by the power of wireless.

Dotted throughout the north, at government meteorological and radio stations, Royal Canadian Mounted Police depots, fur trading posts and mining camps, small groups of men and women are isolated from civilization.

When sickness adds to their loneliness, Dr. Parley administers to them. Symptoms are radioed to him at Ottawa. A diagnosis is made and within a few minutes a schedule of treatments has been flashed back.

A medical manual, a first aid kit and a cabinet of staple drugs and standard equipment is at every government post in the north. Dr. Parley, an official of the Department of Health, has on his desk a manual identical with those in the north. When he has diagnosed a case, he radios back to turn to such-and-such a page and follow its directions. When special treatment is required, the men in the north are told to use a certain quantity of drug "number 37 on the list" so many times a day.

The medical manual is couched in simple, everyday language. It was written for the layman and tells him how to examine a patient, what symptoms should be flashed back to Ottawa, how to follow a schedule of treatments and how to use simple medical instruments and appliances. Thermometers, bandages, splints, rubber gloves and antiseptics are in the medical cabinet. Seventy-two drugs are carried, each with a separate number.

Dr. Parley's medical practice runs from frost bites and impacted wisdom teeth to consumption and the obstetrical care of Eskimo women. Minor operations have been performed under his distant control.

Imagination and versatility form the basis of the system. Dr. Parley must use imagination to diagnose and treat a patient many hundreds of miles away. At the same time, both the doctor and the men in the north must exhibit versatility. Acetic acid was needed for a chemical test necessary in a diagnosis, but none was available at the northern post. "Use white wine vinegar" flashed Ottawa. It was necessary to localize minutely a chest disturbance for diagnostic purposes. The government post was told to divide figuratively the patient's chest with a St. George's cross. The disturbance, Dr. Parley soon learned, was in the northern half of the southwest quadrone.

The radio branch of the marine department has held a circuit open all day to permit an Eskimo woman to receive medical attention from Ottawa. Dozens of messages were exchanged. The woman finally recovered from a severe illness. In the government records, the case is listed simply, "Maggie, wife of Tommy, Resolution Island."



"You will see, Robert, in a few years we shall only need half an hour to go to London by air."

"Yes, but it will still take you two hours to get ready."—Journal Amusant, Paris.

Pioneer Railroader Dies

W. H. L. Rosevear, Dies At Age Of 94, Came To Canada In 1854

The death of W. H. L. Rosevear, Montreal, removed one of Canada's pioneer railroad men.

Born in September, 1837, at Wadebridge, Cornwall, England, Mr. Rosevear early heard the call of Canada, coming to this country in 1854. He immediately entered the service of the Great Western railroad at Hamilton. He was transferred to Montreal in 1875.

In 1893 he became general car accountant at Montreal for the Grand Trunk Railway, remaining in the service of the Grand Trunk until his retirement in 1907, when he went on pension, after 53 years service.

Active in the work of the Methodist church, Mr. Rosevear remained high in its councils until about 10 years ago. He was a local preacher and a member of the Methodist conference.

Bearing his full share of civic responsibility, he was for three or four years mayor of St. Lambert, a suburb of Montreal.

He is survived by four sons. They are W. H. Rosevear, J. J. Rosevear, and J. M. Rosevear, joint controller of the C.N.R., all of Montreal, and A. E. Rosevear, Winnipeg.

Regina Minister Opposes Sweepstakes

The Subject Is To Be Discussed By the Ministerial Association

On the grounds that it is "demoralizing," Rev. W. E. MacNiven, a clergyman of Regina, Saskatchewan, will attack the plan of the Regina Exhibition Association to conduct a sweepstake. The association, plans to boost its attendance receipts next summer by giving away \$100,000 in cash prizes, in a series of monthly "weather estimate" contests. Tickets would cost \$1 each.

"I question the legality of the scheme," states Mr. MacNiven, "but that is for legal minds to decide."

The subject will shortly be discussed by the executive of the ministerial association.

Butter Export

Saskatchewan's record creamery butter production for 1931, which is expected to aggregate 20,000,000 pounds by the end of the year, has made possible extensive sales outside the province, according to officials of the Dairy Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Estimates place the amount already sold, this year, outside the province, at 12,000,000 pounds, a considerable portion of which found its way to the British market.

Hichest (at evening party)—What, going already, professor? And must you take your dear wife with you?

Professor—Indeed, I'm sorry to say I must.

Life Insurance Sales In Canada Higher

Increase Of Life Insurance In Canada For The First Eleven Months Of 1931

A gain of over \$2,000,000 in new paid-up ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland was shown in November as compared with October. For the first eleven months of the year new business to the extent of no less than \$442,149,000 was written by 15 companies, having in force 84 per cent. of the business done in the Dominion, according to figures given out by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

November sales were 38,860,000, the totals by provinces being: Alberta, \$1,809,000. British Columbia, \$2,237,000. Manitoba, \$2,517,000. New Brunswick, \$959,000. Nova Scotia, \$1,407,000; Ontario, 15,787,000. Prince Edward Island, \$108,000. Quebec, \$11,836,000. Saskatchewan, \$1,955,000, and in Newfoundland, \$245,000.

Mussolini Desires Peace With the Vatican

Gaetano Polverelli Appointed To Be Chief Of The Press

Premier Mussolini made what was interpreted as another step in the direction of peace with the Vatican recently in announcing the appointment of Deputy Gaetano Polverelli as chief of the press.

Deputy Polverelli was the first fascist to see Cardinal Gasparri, former papal secretary of state after Mussolini's regime came into power. His visit was unofficial but he sought to learn the Vatican's attitude and to lay a foundation for good relations.

Signor Ferretti, previous chief of the press, who served three years and was very close to Il Duce, was cordially thanked by the Premier for his work.

Yachtsmen Would Like "Bluenose"

Little Chance Of American Buying Famous Salt-Banker

United States yachtsmen would like to purchase "Bluenose," famous salt-banker that defended her title as queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleets this fall by humbling the American challenger "Gertrude L. Thebaud."

E. Fenwick Zwicker, managing director of the stock company that owns the schooner, said two offers had been received recently. They would be laid before the directors at an early date, but he said he believed there was little chance of the "Bluenose" going out of Nova Scotia.

Aid For the Starter

When starting a cold engine, always disengage the clutch as this relieves part of the battery. When the clutch is engaged the starter has to turn some of the transmission gears as well as the engine crank shaft assembly.

Webb—They say you married Penelope because her aunt left her a fortune.

Footle—That's a lie. I'd have married her just the same whoever had left it to her.

Western Economist Suggests Canada Abandon Gold Standard In Conformity With Britain

Ways Of Disease Germs

Scientists Discover That Bacteria Is Attacked By Fleas

Disease germs, like dogs have many fleas, whose bites sometimes turn the bacteria into raging destroyers and sometimes drug them into harmlessness.

Discovery of a certain profound effect of these bacterial fleas was reported to the Society of American Bacteriologists by Dr. F. D'Herelle of the School of Medicine of Yale University.

The bacterial pests do not merely drive disease germs berserk, but somehow alter heredity, so that a different species of bacteria develops. The new species may be either more dangerous or less so than were its parents.

D'Herelle's discovery suggests the possibility of controlling bacteria by breeding, provided it can be ascertained what kind of flea bites will rob disease germs of their virulence.

The proper scientific name of the fleas is "phage," which means eaters.

Doctor Jailed At New York

Fined \$500 and Sentenced To Six Months Imprisonment

Dr. Beverly Sproul, Lake Placid dog fancier and Montreal hotelman, was fined \$500 and sentenced to six months in the federal house of detention on his plea of guilty to possession, transportation and sale of liquor. He also received a suspended sentence of two years, operative at any time within five years upon violation of the prohibition law or departure from general good behaviour.

Mouse Caused Accident

A mouse has been the cause of a serious motor accident in France.

It made its nest in a car, and soon afterwards the owner, his wife, and the mouse went for a drive. Suddenly the man noticed the mouse and made a grab at it. In doing so he lost control of the car, which ran into a tree, causing serious injuries to the two occupants.

What Is the Time?

A small boy asked an elderly gentleman the time.

"In three-quarters of an hour it will be half as many minutes to twelve as it now is after ten," he said.

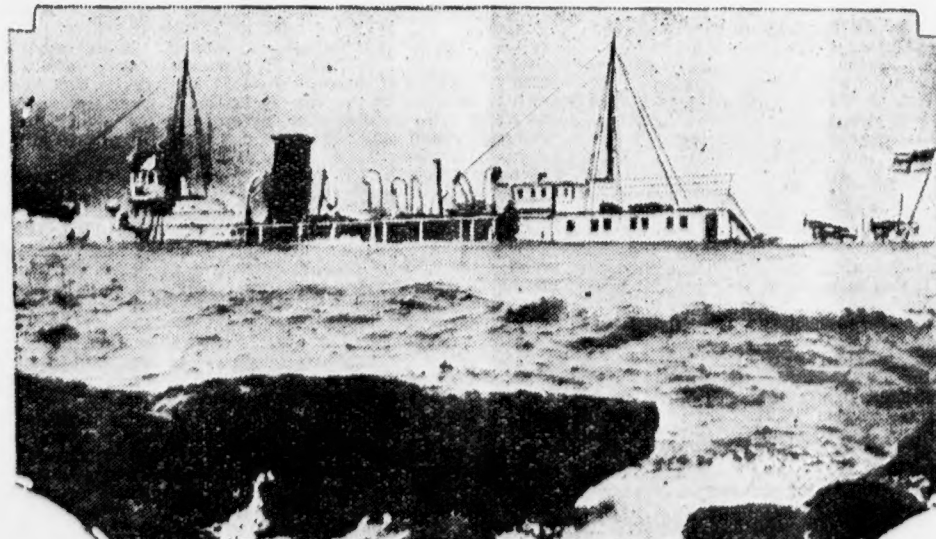
The small boy was a bright youngster and quickly told the time. What was it? Answer—10:50 o'clock.

British Jobless Figures

Great Britain registered a decrease of 54,722 in the number of unemployed during the week ended December 12. On that date the total was 2,572,602, which was 273,010 more than at the same time a year ago.

The only state that has a law against a private citizen having a machine gun is California?

BRITISH ARMED MERCHANTMAN SINKS OFF CHINESE COAST



This photograph shows the wrecking of the armed British merchantman H.M.S. Petersfield, which ran on the rocks at Tung Yung Island while en route from Shanghai to Foochow, China. Admiral Sir W. A. Kelly, Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in China was on board when the "Petersfield" grounded. All officers and men were rescued by other vessels of the fleet, and the old "Petersfield," which for years has patrolled Chinese waters keeping the peace, has been written off the British Admiralty list as a total loss.

Acceptance by Canada of the need of giving full value to the currency of Great Britain, is suggested by Dr. W. W. Swanson, professor of economics at the University of Saskatchewan, as a possible means of contributing toward alleviation of prevailing monetary conditions. This, he says, could be signified "by our abandoning the gold standard for a time, and defining the Canadian dollar as such and such a part of the pound sterling."

Dr. Swanson makes the suggestion in his book, "Depression—And the Way Out." A pre-production review was recently carried by the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Belief of the economist in the gold standard is based on his opinion that it is the only method found so far of ensuring the full sanctity of contracts—that faith in the honesty of the other man which he holds to be the very foundation of civilized society.

Upon the question of Canadian exchange in New York, and the development of Canadian trade with Great Britain, and the "natural affinity" of Canada with Britain as the Dominion's wheat consumer, Dr. Swanson, in part, comments:

"It is impossible to say definitely why the Canadian dollar should have followed the pound sterling to lower levels of value in New York, but it is fairly certain that it must have done so sooner or later. Not a little of the fall experienced is probably due to mere belief that this, as a British nation, must share the fortunes of Britain. In any event there is a powerful force tending to pull our dollar to parity with the pound sterling rather than with the American dollar—our position as a wheat-growing country."

"Our chief item of export business is the selling of wheat to Great Britain. We cannot accept full payment in goods, although we are engaged in a deliberate and planned attempt to increase the British proportion of our imports. We cannot have payment in gold, as that would mean that the price of our wheat would be out of line, in Liverpool, with the price of wheat competing countries, such as Australia and Argentina, which already have depreciated currencies. We must, in the end, find some means of accepting payment in the sole medium which Britain can use—the pound, even if a pound of lessened value."

Pioneer Of Printing

A record price was recently paid for a Gutenberg Bible—one of the few surviving copies of the Bible printed on the press of Johannes Gutenberg, of Mainz, Germany. Johannes Gutenberg was one of the first printers, and he is usually regarded as the inventor of movable type. He set up his first printing press at Mainz about the year 1450. His first published work was a book printed from blocks, and later he printed his great Bible, a copy of which has just changed hands at the price of \$150,000. Gutenberg died at Mainz in the year 1468, and he was buried, so tradition says, in the Franciscan church of that city.

When a bullfrog swims, it draws its bulging eyes back into their sockets for their protection.



Mistress: "So that was your young man who brought your box. He is very handsome."

Maid: "Isn't he? And so are all the others."—Meggendorfer Blaetter, Munich.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, retiring Japanese ambassador to France, left Paris for Tokyo, to become Japan's new foreign minister.

Great Britain has had the warmest Christmas holidays in seven years, with entire absence of snow. The temperature reached 51 degrees on Christmas Day.

The Duke of Abruzzi, cousin of King Victor Emanuel and a noted explorer, will become president of the amalgamation of Italy's three largest steamship companies.

The Sunday Express says the former queen of Spain has opened negotiations for the sale in London of her famous collection of jewelry, reputedly worth at least £500,000 (normally about \$2,500,000).

Canadian industry employed 901,854 persons during November, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This was a decrease of 4 per cent. from the preceding month's total of 937,494.

Paavo Nurmi, the "Phantom Finn" of the track a few years ago, plans to compete in both the 10,000 metres and marathon runs in the Olympics at Los Angeles, next summer. Paavo said he would resume training in April.

Robert Leonard, 15, of Lancaster, Pa., had been discharged from a hospital as cured, though he carries a bullet in his heart. The shot, fired accidentally by a companion, passed through one wall of the heart and lodged in another. Doctors dared not operate for fear it would be fatal. Robert feels all right.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
JANUARY 10

THE FIRST DISCIPLES

Golden Text: "Behold, the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world."—John 1:29.

Lesson: John 1:19-51.

Devotional Reading: Isaiah 53:4-12.

Explanations and Comments

A Wise Transfer Of Allegiance, verses 35-39.—The day following his conversation with the deputation of priests and Levites from Jerusalem who came to ask him if he were the Christ, John the Baptist pointed out Jesus to two of his own disciples as the Lamb of God. It had meant much to them to be disciples of the Baptist. They had realized John's moral purpose, reforming zeal, religious fervor and passion for righteousness, and had attached themselves to that great reformer in loyal allegiance. They had also grasped his significance as a forerunner and were ready for a great venture of faith. So when their leader pointed Jesus out to them as the Lamb of God, they left the famous prophet for the unknown Galilee whose way John had been preparing.

"One of the great needs of today is a development of that spiritual insight, instinct, impulse, that leads men to make the great venture of faith, and to leave John and follow Jesus; to experience for themselves that spiritual development which comes when they transfer their allegiance from the prophet to the Christ, from the reformer to the Redeemer. The religion of many today is a religion of moral reformation and social salvation, the religion of Jesus is that, and something more; it is religion of individual redemption."—Percy Austin.

When Jesus saw the two men following Him He said to them, "What seek ye?" "He opened their mouth because He wished to fill it," observes an ancient writer.

"Rabbi, where abidest Thou?" "The question of the disciples implied, not that they wished to go to His lodging that they might have uninterrupted talk, for that scarcely fits Oriental habits; but rather that they hesitated to prolong the intercourse and wished to know where they might find Him another time. From this unsatisfactory issue they were saved by His frank invitation, 'Come and ye shall see.'—Marcus Dods.

They came and saw where He abode. It was about the tenth hour, four o'clock in the afternoon (for time was reckoned from sunrise to sunset), and they stayed with Him that day.

"These two men who followed Jesus did not know definitely what they sought. It was not necessary that they should. It was enough that they were following the impulse of the best that was in them. The main thing was that they were seekers. The spirit of a quest may be vague. Sufficient that it pushes the soul out, for God is never far from the seeking soul."—John T. McFarland.

W. N. U. 1923

Fighting Drought
Conditions

Hon. James F. Bryant, K.C., Chairman Of Saskatchewan Conservation Commission, Issues Statement

In view of statements appearing recently in the press of Western Canada issued by S. Barnes of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, and by A. J. Connor, Chief Climatologist for Canada, which had a tendency to throw a damper on the work of the Saskatchewan Commission on Conservation and Afforestation, the Hon. James F. Bryant, K.C., Chairman of the Commission, has issued the following statement to the press of Western Canada:

"If the Commission had done nothing else up to the present, it has focussed public attention on a study of the causes of the drought in South Western Saskatchewan. Discussion provokes thought—some of the theories advanced create wonder and wonder is the beginning of wisdom.

The effort of Mr. Barnes was clearly propaganda, and was published in the five western farm papers and the inner filler of the weekly press. It undertook to pronounce on the work of the Commission and to state that there was little to hope from our efforts, at a time when the Commission had made no pronouncement whatever on any of the points under consideration. Its object was clearly to destroy public confidence in the Commission. Coming from a federal civil servant employed at an experimental station, it was intended that the pronouncement should carry with it a note of authority. To any one who had made a study of the subject the arguments were most superficial and carried no weight at all from a scientific viewpoint.

As a sample of his lack of knowledge of the facts, he alleges that there is no evidence to show that the drought is steadily becoming worse. Let him ask any old timer in Southern or South Western Saskatchewan and he will get all the evidence needed. Fifty years ago the whole prairie between Regina and Lumsden for example, was covered with water. The sloughs, lakes, ravines and creeks were full. The difficulty then was to pick a dry homestead. The same was true in many parts of the drought area. Today the prairie is dry, the lakes and sloughs are gone, the creeks and rivers are dry, and the subsoil water line is the lowest within the memory of living men. Each succeeding period of drought is worse than the last and the dust storms and drifting of the soil during the recent year have never been equalled in any period in the past.

In 1920 the Saskatchewan Government appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into farming conditions. A most exhaustive survey was undertaken by the best agricultural experts available and a splendid report was issued.

On Page 24 of that report, issued in 1921, we find this paragraph:

"The precipitation records of Havre, Montana, for the past forty years are interesting because of the proximity of Havre to South Western Saskatchewan, and because of the length of the record which corresponds closely with similar data for Swift Current and Medicine Hat. Perhaps the most encouraging feature is the fact that only during the years 1917-18-19 are there three very dry years in succession. There were, however, three separate occasions when at Havre there were two dry years in succession and several single dry seasons."

Up to 1921, only once in forty years had there been three dry years in succession; within the next ten years we have for the second time three dry years in succession and on this last occasion they are drier and more disastrous than ever before.

In North Dakota where conditions are similar to South Western Saskatchewan, during a thirty-seven year period between 1892 and 1928, sixteen years, or nearly half of the period, received less than its normal precipitation. During a period of fifteen years between 1885 and 1899 all but four fell below the normal precipitation. During the period 1917 and 1926 precipitation was, except for two years, below the average. During these periods droughts were prevalent, crops were poor, there were many foreclosures and bank failures, the St. Paul railroad went into a receivership and land values became very low.

When we find throughout a very large area of South Western Saskatchewan that drought conditions are becoming alarming not only in their frequency but in the area over which they extend, when we find that owing to frequent failures in the crop, the very best settlers cannot maintain themselves without municipal, Provincial and Federal assistance in the matter of food, fodder, fuel, and seed, and the magnitude of the problem is such as to tax our financial resources, the matter is far too serious for any petty political criticism; it affords no room for petty jealousy, which is often found in a certain type of official, who has never done anything to solve the problem, who is doing nothing to solve it, and who would endeavor to hinder any one else from trying to make an effort to do so. We have here a problem of the first magnitude which invited the patriotic and unselfish assistance of all.

We can never build an intensive agriculture in Southern Saskatchewan until this problem is solved. The suggestions made at the recent meeting of Saskatchewan agronomists are similar in practically every respect to the suggestions made by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into farming in 1921. These suggestions have not met the situation in the semi arid districts of Southern and South Western Saskatchewan. They have been tried and conditions are now worse than ever in these areas. We must look further afield for the solution of the problem.

The article by A. J. Connor, Chief Climatologist for the Dominion, advances a fifty year old theory as to the causes of drought but holds no solution of the problem. If in this prairie region we are creatures of blind chance and have to depend for our rain upon the meeting of cold currents of air from the north with warm currents of moisture laden air from the Gulf of Mexico and southern Atlantic Ocean tropical regions, said currents moving according to no known law, and their failure to meet over the prairies at the right time and place resulting in a drought and crop failure, then the farmers of Southern Saskatchewan would be of all men the most miserable. If that were true, then there is no hope.

Mr. Connor admits that he can answer only a distressingly small part of the questions he asks himself, after following weather conditions daily over a period of twenty-five years. In the last paragraph of this article referring to drought conditions caused when the prevailing westerly winds took command, he says:

"If we had enough world wide information both on the surface and in the upper air, could we explain these abnormalities, or at least could we predict them some months ahead? I do not know. Nobody knows, but we work and hope."

On July 7th, 1920, Sir Frederic Stupart, then Director of the meteorological service for Canada spoke at Swift Current. I have perused carefully his theory as set forth in the published report of his address. There is no mention in that address of the moisture laden winds of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico as affecting the rainfall in Southern Saskatchewan.

Sir Frederic said in the course of his address:

"In the Western Provinces we live in the middle latitudes where the flow of air is from west to east but in certain regions of these latitudes in the west there is a comparatively light precipitation. Further eastward in the region of the Great Lakes there is either ample precipitation or more than ample. Sir Frederic spoke of the Pacific Ocean as the source of our precipitation. He is reported in conclusion as saying:

"The great Pacific Ocean was to the west of the mountains and the great prairies immediately to the east. One could scarcely believe that any small thing that man could do in cultivation would have any effect in altering the climate. The agriculturist would have to find means by which he could make the best of conditions as they exist. He was not a believer that man could do anything to encourage rain."

Apparently the chief Climatologist for Canada and the director of meteorological service for Canada, approach the subject from a different viewpoint. With the future of farming in Southern Saskatchewan at stake, it is the duty of the Commission on Conservation and Afforestation to examine these and many other theories, to compare conditions in Saskatchewan with similar conditions in other parts of the world, to ascertain the cause and the effect of certain climatic conditions and to relate and co-relate the data acquired in an effort to offer a solution of the problem of drought and as a member of the Commission I approach the subject with a firm conviction that we can find a solution.

In order to create an interest in the problem under consideration and in order to provoke public discussion in the better farming societies through the province I desire to throw out a few suggestions for consideration.

Ward, in his work on "Climate" at page 350 says:

"The present condition of the country (Tripoli), is ascribed to the idleness of the Arabs who have allowed wells to become choked and vegetation to perish. In a country so little favored by nature, the first requisite is a diligent and hard working population. The Romans took several centuries to make the country productive by damming rivers, and sinking wells in the 'wady' beds. In an arid region man has a hard task if he is to overcome the climatic difficulty of the situation. Irrigation, the choice of suitable crops adapted to arid conditions, and steady thoughtful work, are absolutely essential. To a large extent an intelligent man may thus overcome many of the obstacles which nature has put in his way. On the other hand, a region of deficient rainfall, once thickly settled and prosperous, may readily become an apparently hopeless desert, even without the intervention of war and pestilence, if man allows the climate to master him."

The challenge is, are the farmers of Southern Saskatchewan going to let the climate master them, or are they going to tighten up their belts and by steady thoughtful work mas-

ter the climate and make prosperous and happy homes for themselves and their children's children.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, under the heading of waters and forests states that in level country the forests constitute an effective means of draining and drying up swampy lands, the breeding places of malaria and fever-carrying insects. The reforestation of the Landes, Sologne, and Pontine marshes and a hundred other examples prove this. It draws moisture from a greater depth than does any other plant organism thus affecting the unutilized water of the lower horizontal strata by bringing it again into the general circulation of water in the atmosphere and making it available for vegetation. It refreshes the air above it and increases the condensation of moisture carried by the winds, thus increasing the frequency of rains during the vegetative season.

In November, 1924, the Illustrated "Canadian Forest and Outdoors" carried this paragraph:

"The terrible famine conditions for several years past in China, are a matter of general knowledge. Yet that country once had a wonderful covering of trees, the equal of the well wooded portions of Canada, but China, poor benighted land that it is, did what we are doing in Canada, cut away its trees and allowed the land to be burned over. The vegetation was destroyed over vast areas, then the water swept over the land and carried with it the fertile top soil. So there are millions of acres in China that constitute a barren waste not capable of producing vegetation. China has one crop in seven years and in the other years of that period must look to the world for substance to feed her teeming millions. China has become and will remain for long years, a land of perpetual famine, because she has destroyed her forest covering, subjecting herself to the devastation of alternating floods and droughts, and has sacrificed the fertile top soil over such a vast portion of her domain."

Mr. Frank Barnjun advised me during this summer, that China was one of the two countries in the world that required trees more than southern Saskatchewan. In China the windows are nailed down and cracks pasted with paper in order to keep out the dust from even the best buildings. We had similar dust storms in Saskatchewan this summer.

Sir Sanford Fleming, on page eight of his report of "Progress on the Explorations and Surveys of the Canadian Pacific Railway up to January, 1874," says:

"Although the prairie region is of vast extent, it is not all fertile. A very large area adjoining the boundary of the United States midway between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountain zone, is arid and unfavorable for agriculture."

John Macoun, Botanist to the Fleming Expedition, states in his report of May 1st, 1873:

"In Manitoba this will soon be remedied, drains will be cut to take off the surface water, trees planted and as a consequence of greater rainfall; the salts will be dissolved and carried off from the surface, and salt plants disappear. This is no fancy sketch, as it is a fixed fact in Physical Geography, that to clothe the land with trees, takes away the salt and gives a greater rainfall. Any person acquainted with the history of Palestine and Northern Africa knows that what were the most fruitful countries in the world 2,000 years ago are now barren, saline wastes. 'The cause is well known, the trees were cut down, none were planted in their place, the sun evaporated the rain before it had time to penetrate the soil, salts accumulated and in course of time, the land was given up to perpetual barrenness.'"

"Our interior plains will yet be covered with wood, there will be a sufficient rainfall, streams will be more frequent, the old channels will contain more water, brackish pools will give place to purer waters, and the teeming millions will only know by tradition or old records that the land was once given up to the red man or the buffalo. To a common observer these matters are not so plain as they are to a botanist. A botanist is struck with the absence of mosses, and asks himself the cause. The answer comes at once, moisture is evaporated too quickly. How shall we prevent this. Cover the land with trees by stopping the annual fires. Three-fourths of our prairie is within the line of natural forest."

Meyer in his "Hydrology" at page 188 says, "If the changes occur in the cultural conditions of the large land areas which increased evaporation, the result must inevitably be an increase in precipitation. On the other hand, if there are changes on the land areas which increase the amount of water which runs off over the earth's surface or through the rock strata into the ocean, evaporation and consequently precipitation, must be reduced."

Is not this the condition in southern Saskatchewan where the trees have been burned off and cut off in past ages and where in the last three decades the prairie grasses have been changed into summerfallow?

In "Climate Through the Ages," Brooks says at page 194:

"In the past fifty years, the country (South Africa), has been suffering increasingly from droughts, but the conclusion from expert evidence is that this is not due to an actual decrease in the amount of rainfall

but to a change in the nature of the soil and vegetation. When South Africa was first settled, the country was covered by rich vegetation, the rainfall was steady and persistent, and a large proportion of it was absorbed. The effect of over pasturage has been to destroy much of the protective vegetation and the soil has been washed away or trampled hard. The temperature contrasts have been increased owing to the heating effect of the bare ground and the rain now falls largely in heavy instability showers including destructive thunder storms."

This paragraph expresses the condition exactly in Southern Saskatchewan. To this we add the effects of summerfallow which has taken from the soil some of the necessary ingredients for the production of crops. The fine tillage has reduced the amount of humus or vegetable matter in the soil to such a degree that the drifting of the soil has become a menace. An examination of the Government records shows that the mean average precipitation at Regina over a period of eighteen years from 1890 to 1907 inclusive was 13.86 inches whereas the total average precipitation at Qu'Appelle during the same period is 18.10 inches. Qu'Appelle is only about thirty-eight miles from Regina yet over a period of eighteen years has had an average of 4.24 inches precipitation greater than Regina. In the driest year recorded in the precipitation records of the meteorological stations in Saskatchewan between the dates mentioned, namely 1894, the precipitation at Regina station was 6.26 inches, while at Qu'Appelle it was 12.52 inches. Why this difference in rainfall? Was it because Qu'Appelle was a treed area with large bodies of water adjacent, while Regina was on a treeless plain, remote from lakes, even the Wascana, in 1894? Rantz is the authority for the statement that the downfall of the mighty empire of Spain, to its present decrepit condition was caused by the destruction of its forests. If such disaster followed the destruction of forests in Northern Africa, in China, and in Spain, what advantages must result from the afforestation of the present treeless plains of Saskatchewan?

I make these suggestions to provoke discussion. If any agronomist, climatologist or meteorologist desires to throw his hat in the ring, I will be pleased to write a few articles for the agricultural or daily press on the distinct understanding that I am expressing by own views and not the considered opinion of the Commission. There has been some sniping at the Commission going on behind the scenes. It is alleged that we are a bunch of impractical theorists and arm chair philosophers, and that we don't know what we are talking about or thinking about. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. We will be prepared to submit our considered opinions to a hard headed practical jury consisting of the farmers in the dried out areas of Southern Saskatchewan, who are entitled to every assistance which science can give them. In the meantime if any of the experts, or the practical farmers have any theories or ideas on the subject, a public statement of the theory and constructive criticism of it from all available sources, may assist materially in helping to solve a pressing problem."

Bavarian Crown Jewels Sold

Emeralds, Pearls and Rubies Fetch \$196,500 At London, England

Sparkling from myriad facets even on a dreary December afternoon, the Bavarian crown jewels, catalogued as the "property of the royal house of Wittelsbach," were sold recently at Christie's for a total of £29,300 (normally \$196,500).

Emeralds, pearls and rubies were included in the 13 lots comprising the collection, but the greatest excitement was caused by the "Wittelsbach blue diamond," one of the best known stones in Europe.

Circassian walnut grows in the Caucasus where the weather conditions are so rigorous as to gnarl and twist the wood fibers into beautiful patterns.



He: "Four in the morning. This carnival business must stop. We don't sleep, work. We get ill, we grow old before our time."

She: "Why don't you say you have no more money."—Genuilche Sachse, Leipzig.

TRELLE TO SEEK FURTHER HONORS AT GRAIN SHOW

Wembley, Alberta.—Herman Trelle, grain expert who sought health and found it along with fame in the Peace River country of Alberta, is back on his farm again, tucked away for a winter of study of seeds and chemistry.

Trelle will be an exhibitor in the grains and grasses at the International Show at Chicago again, but his double win of the oats and wheat crowns in the same year stands alone in grain honor annals and may even prove difficult for the northern grower to duplicate. Three times he has captured the wheat crown—in 1926, 1930, and 1931.

One other Canadian farmer has equalled his three victories in wheat and one other has exceeded it by winning the honor five times—of them combining to give Canada 17 wheat crowns to four won by United States farmers since 1911. Eastern Canada has never won the wheat crown, although it has taken premier titles for its livestock.

Seager Wheeler, whose grain from the Rosthern district of Saskatchewan won many honors, was the only farmer to win the sceptre five times, and coupled with five other wins by Saskatchewan farmers places the central prairie province on top of the list with ten victories. J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda, won the title three times, in 1910, 1920, and 1924, with Wheeler's victories being gained in 1911, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1918.

Paul Gerlach took the title in 1913 and in 1922. R. A. Wiler was the victor to finish the Saskatchewan string of honors.

Alberta has held the title six times. Besides the three years Trelle was victorious, the honor was brought to the foothills provinces by Henry Holmes in 1912, Major G. G. L. Strange in 1923, and Joseph H. B. Smith in 1929.

The only time Manitoba has been resting place for the crown was in 1917, when Samuel Larcombe exhibited the finest quality wheat.

The four United States farmers to hold the title were G. W. Craft in 1921; L. P. Yates in 1925, and C. Edson Smith in 1927 and 1928, with Smith's grain challenging the exhibits of Trelle each year.

Trachoma Menace

Measures Are Taken in Alberta To Deal With the Situation

Edmonton, Alberta.—Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, is wiring the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, asking him to permit Dr. J. J. Wall, the department's specialist in Indian health affairs, who is now in this province, to make a personal check up on the measures taken there by the provincial health department to deal with the trachoma situation.

General approval of these measures has already been expressed by Dr. Wall, who was in Edmonton recently in consultation with the provincial officials, but it is felt that a close-up inspection of the situation by him will be of considerable benefit to the local and government authorities.

R.C.M.P. Appointments

Ottawa, Ont.—Sergt-Major A. Patterson of Edmonton, who has been appointed assistant intelligence officer to Col. C. F. Hamilton, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, has been promoted to the rank of inspector. Sergt-Major R. G. Warnock of Prince Albert, Sask., who is to join the remissions branch, Department of Justice here, is also promoted to the rank of inspector.

Shipbuilding Decline

Glasgow, Scotland.—When complete figures are available it will be found shipbuilding on the Clyde in 1931 was at the lowest level of modern times. Only 152,663 tons of shipping were launched against 529,844 in 1930 and 756,976 in the peak year, 1913.

W. N. U. 1923

Debt Conference

International Parley May Be Held In Switzerland This Month

London, England.—It appears that the international debt conference probably will be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, on January 20 or 25, instead of on January 15.

The French Chamber of Deputies meets on January 12, and the French think their delegation would not be able to get away for a conference on January 15.

There is a meeting of the League of Nations Council at Geneva on January 28, and the disarmament conference comes on February 2, factors which add to the advantage of Lausanne as a meeting place.

Official British quarters professed to know nothing about plans to increase the scope of the conference and plans for a preliminary meeting between Premier Laval of France and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald remained in the air pending the outcome of the deliberations still going on between experts of both countries.

Some newspapers expressed the opinion that United States' participation in the conference would be particularly welcome to the British and there were reports in political circles that efforts to secure it would be made jointly by Great Britain and France.

The Daily Herald said there is "a distinct possibility the scope of the conference may be enlarged to include the whole world economic situation," and it expressed the opinion that such an enlargement would remove United States' objections.

Potato Embargo

Hon. Howard Ferguson Will Attempt To Have British Ban Lifted

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Hon. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London, England, is investigating the possibilities of having the British embargo on potatoes lifted, according to word received here from Hon. Robert Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture.

Recently New Brunswick potato growers were considering a proposal to send a representative to England with a view to urging that the embargo be removed, and they asked the government of Prince Edward Island to support them in this movement.

Hon. G. Shelton Sharpe, Prince Edward Island Minister of Agriculture, replied to the effect that he believed action should be taken by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, supported by the provinces. In a telegram to Hon. Mr. Weir, he suggested that an expert be sent to England from Ottawa.

Order B.C. Lumber

Large Order For Fir Is Received From Australia

Ottawa, Ont.—Recent orders from Australia for some 8,000,000 superficial feet of British Columbia fir cut to specifications, and a generally brighter picture of trade conditions in the Antipodean commonwealth are recorded in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

A letter from D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne tells of the lumber orders which were for the Broken Hill group of lead-zinc-silver mines. A trial order for 4,000,000 feet, negotiated some months ago, resulted in a repeat order.

Disorders In India

Premier Ramsay MacDonald Denounces Indian Agitators

Lossiemouth, Scotland.—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, in an outspoken statement, described the situation in India as "most deplorable" and denounced Indian agitators in vigorous terms.

Recent disorders in the northwest frontier province and in Bengal, he said, did not represent a "baffled and oppressed India struggling to be free," but a mischievous movement trampling in its own self-will upon Indian progress.

The measures directed at coping with these disorders, he said, did not represent the working out of a government policy, but quite the contrary.

TO LECTURE HERE



Winston S. Churchill, the "stormy petrel of British Politics," who is recuperating from an unfortunate automobile accident in New York. He arrived on this continent to give an extended lecture tour in United States and Canada.

Pension Test Case

Tribunal Finding Will Be Of Interest To Ex-Soldiers

Ottawa, Ont.—Establishing that ex-soldiers who had commuted their pension were still entitled to pension, under the terms of the Pension Act of 1930, even if the disability for which they were originally pensioned was now less than before, the pension tribunal handed down a judgment in a test case involving a pension-commuter, the Board of Pension Commissioners and George Gonthier, auditor-general.

The case will, by agreement, continue on to the Pension Appeal Court, whose decision relative to the interpretations of the Pension Act is final. The decision affects only a small number of the 9,000 odd pensioners who had commuted and have sought readjustment.

Delay Work On Liner

Work On Giant Cunarder May Be Held Up Until Easter

London, England.—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald expressed the belief in a statement here that there would probably be no resumption of work on the gigantic new steamship for the Cunard lines until about Easter.

The Cunard Company stopped construction on the vessel a few weeks ago but shortly afterwards announced the vessel would be proceeded with whether further government assistance was forthcoming or not.

May Mean Dearer Bread

Result Of Wheat Quota Is Feared In Britain

Liverpool, England.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution expressing appreciation of the government's intention to help domestic and empire wheat growers, but regretting the government had decided on the quota system in preference to any other.

The resolution added the Chamber believed the quota system would seriously interfere with the freedom of marketing and with the free selection of the world's wheats for British milling.

J. J. Swindell, president of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, said the result of the quota system would be dearer bread.

The present uncertainty regarding the project of giving the Dominions a fixed quota of the British market for wheat is having a most serious effect on the Liverpool futures market, which is experiencing the smallest trade in 40 years.

Farm Imports Drop

Less Milk Products and Eggs Now Being Imported

Ottawa, Ont.—The extent to which Canadians are increasingly relying on their own production of milk products and eggs is indicated in the report of the Bureau of Statistics covering imports of these items. Imports of butter for the 12 months ended November, 1931, fell to 3,224,750 pounds as compared with 44,469,181 pounds the previous year.

Total value of imports of milk and its products for the year ended November, 1931, was \$1,440,704, as compared with \$15,062,476 the previous year.

Eggs in the shell imported during the year ended November last totalled 73,487 dozen as compared with 2,910,872 dozen in the previous year.

Turner Valley Oil

New Well Comes Into Production and Gives Great Promise

Calgary, Alberta.—Forecasts by experts that Turner Valley, Alberta's famous oil field, was doomed, were rudely upset recently with the announcement that Sterling Pacific No. 2 well had come into production as one of the largest naphtha wells in the valley. It was stated that the well produced 250 barrels of high-grade naphtha in 24 hours.

Oilmen believe the new strike is an answer to statements that piping of gas to Vancouver or Regina is not feasible owing to the probability of a short life for Turner Valley.

Economic Conference

Edmonton, Alberta.—A resolution urging the Federal Government to call immediately an economic conference on unemployment was passed by city council here. Copies of this resolution will be sent to councils of all Canadian cities with more than 10,000 population for endorsement.

GHANDI TAKES MORE MODERATE POINT OF VIEW

Bombay, India.—Mahatma Gandhi has sought a meeting with Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India, to get his advice and help in reaching a peaceful understanding on India's troubled situation.

Apparently anxious to avoid a renewal of the conflict with the government over his demand for complete independence for India, the Nationalist leader sent the viceroy a telegram asking for the chance to see him. Lord Willingdon is expected to receive him.

Some of Gandhi's followers said they would not be surprised if ultimately he accepted membership on one of the committees appointed by the British Government to carry on the work of evolving a new constitution for an all-Indian Federation. In any event the fight is not expected to be renewed until the Indian Congress meet in March.

Since his return to India, Gandhi has shown signs of being impressed by the appeals of the influential business men, who told him a repetition of the struggle would only destroy what little trade India has left.

Gandhi's telegram to the Viceroy asked whether the recent ordinances, giving the government emergency powers, against subversive acts and terrorism, meant an end to peaceful relations between the government and the Congress party.

As he sat in a circle of members of the Congress party working committee to report on the Round Table Conference, he was told by Vallabhai Patel, president of the Indian Nationalists, that "You can't change the heart of the enemy by suffering."

"As for me," Patel said, "I shall fight the British Government until I die."

For the present, Gandhi seems to have resigned himself to the program of progressive emancipation for India, which Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald offered him in London.

Back To the Land Plan

Manitoba Scheme Is Endorsed By Federal Government

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba's back-to-the-land scheme sponsored by the Winnipeg City Council and the Provincial Government as an unemployment relief measure, has been approved by the Federal Government which has agreed to contribute one-third of the undertaking's total cost. Dr. F. W. Kerr told the agricultural section of the Board of Trade here recently.

Dr. Kerr, a leader in the movement to place selected families on farms in Manitoba and assist them until they could make their own way, said he had just returned from Ottawa where he convinced the Dominion cabinet of the feasibility of the settlement plan.

It is the intention to place about 200 families on farms as a beginning.

Livestock Meet

Annual Meeting Of Canadian Livestock Co-Operative, Ltd., To Be Held At Saskatoon

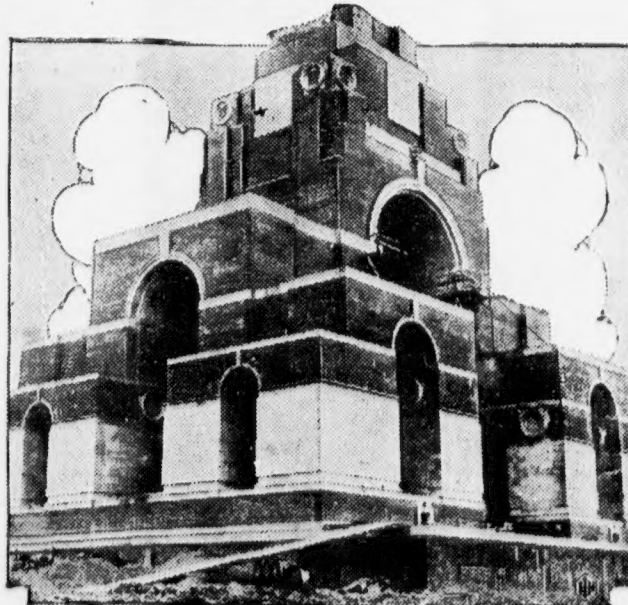
Saskatoon, Sask.—Annual meeting of the Canadian Livestock Co-Operative, Ltd., will be held in Saskatoon on January 12, and the three succeeding days when delegates from the federated pools in the provinces of Canada will attend. W. D. MacKay, president of that body announced recently.

Mr. MacKay stated Saskatoon had probably been chosen as the convention city this year because of the Saskatchewan pool's activities in establishing an abattoir here this year. This plant is now functioning smoothly.

Voluntary Wage Cut

Winnipeg, Man.—More than 100 linemen employed by the city hydro-electric system, volunteered to accept a wage cut of seven per cent. "This is a splendid gesture of which the hydro is deeply grateful," said J. G. Glasco, hydro manager.

TO HONOR BRITISH WAR HEROES



Overlooking the battlefields of the Somme, where some of the most sanguinary conflicts of the World War were fought, this gigantic memorial to British heroes is rapidly nearing completion at Thiepval, France. The monument, standing almost upon the exact spot where they fell, will bear the names, rank and regiment of 73,367 war dead. The Prince of Wales and other distinguished fellow Britons will dedicate the monument early in 1932. It will be the greatest memorial yet erected to Britain's soldier heroes.

In These
Trying Times
Maintain Your Health

Take regularly

SCOTT'S
EMULSION

of Norwegian
Cod Liver Oil

To Build Resistance
Easy to Digest



THE HOUSE OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE

— BY —

MARGARET PEDLER

Author Of
"The Splendid Folly," "The Hermit
Of Far End,"
Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London.

CHAPTER X.

Other People's Troubles

Jean woke to find the chill, wintry sunlight thrusting in long fingers through the space between the casements and the edges of the window-blinds. At first the unfamiliar look of a strange bedroom puzzled her, and she lay blinking drowsily at the wavering slits of light, wondering in vague, half-awake fashion where she was. Gradually, however, recollection returned to her, and with it a lively curiosity to view Staple by daylight. She jumped out of bed and, rattling up the blinds on their rollers, peered out of the window.

There was a hard frost abroad, and the stillness which reigned over the ice-bound country-side reminded her of the big Alpine silences. But here there was no snow—no dazzling sheet of whiteness spread, with cold, grey-blue shadows flung across it. Green and shaven the lawns sloped gently down from a flagged terrace, running immediately beneath her window, to the very rim of the frozen lake that gleamed in the valley below. Beyond the valley, scattered woods and copses climbed the hillside opposite, leafless and bare save where a cluster of tall pines towered in evergreen defiance against the slate of the sky.

In the farther distance, beyond the confines of the manor park itself, Jean could catch glimpses of cultivated fields—the red Devon soil glowing jewel-like through filmy wisps of morning mist that still hung in the atmosphere, dispersing slowly as though loth to go. Here and there a little spiral of denser, blue-grey smoke wreathed its way upwards from the chimney of some thatched cottage or farmhouse. And back of it all, adumbrated in a dim, mysterious purple, the great tors of Dartmoor rose sentinel upon the horizon.

Jean's glance narrowed down to the sloping sward in front of the house. It was all just as her father pictured it to her. On the left, a giant cedar broke the velvet smoothness of mown grass, its gnarled arms rimmed with hoar-frost, whilst to the right a tall

yew hedge, clipped into huge, grotesque resemblances of birds and beasts, divided the lawns from a path which skirted a walled rose-garden. By craning her neck and almost flattening her nose against the window-pane, she could just make out a sunk lawn in the rose-garden, and in its centre the slender pillar of an ancient sundial.

It was all very English and old-fashioned, breathing the inalienable charm of places that had been well loved and tended by successive generations. And over all, hills and valleys, park and woodland, lay that faint, almost imperceptible humid veil wherewith, be it in scorching summer sunshine or iron frost, the West Country tenderly contrives to soften every harsh outline into something gracious, and melting, and alluring.

To Jean, familiarized from childhood with the piercing clarity of atmosphere, the brilliant colouring and the definiteness of silhouette of southern Europe and of Egypt, there was something inexpressibly restful and appealing in those blurred hues of grey and violet, in the warm red of the Devon earth, with its tender overtone of purple like the bloom on a grape, and the rounded breasts of green-clad hills curving suavely one into the other till they merged into the ultimate, rock-crowned slopes of the brooding moor.

"I'm going to love your England," she told Nick.

They were making their way down to the lake—alone together, since Blaise had curtly refused to join them—and as she spoke, Nick stopped and regarded her considerably.

"I rather imagine England will love you," he replied, adding, with the whimsical impudence which was somehow always permitted Nick Brennan: "If it were not for a prior claim, I'm certain I should have loved you in about five minutes."

"I'm sorry I happened too late," retorted Jean.

"But I can still be a brother to you," he pursued, ignoring her interpolation. "I think"—reflectively—"I shall like being a brother to you."

"I should expect a brother to fetch and carry," cautioned Jean. "And to himself generally useful."

"I haven't got the character from my last place about me at the moment, but I'll write it out for you when we get back. Meanwhile, I will perform the menial task of fastening on your skates."

They had reached the lake by now. It was a wide stretch of water several acres in extent, and rimmed about its banks with rush and alder. At the far end Jean could discern a boat-house.

"It must be an ideal place for boating in the summer," she said, taking in the size of the lake appreciatively as together they circled it with long, sweeping strokes, hands interlocked. It was much larger than it had appeared from her bedroom window, when it had been partially screened from her view by rising ground.

"It's all right just for paddling about," answered Nick. "But there's really jolly boating on our river. That's over on the west side of the park"—he pointed in the direction indicated. "It divides Staple from Willow Ferry—the property of our next-door neighbours, so to speak. You'd like the boating here," he added, "though I'm afraid our skating possibilities aren't likely to impress anyone coming straight from Switzerland."

"I'm sure I shall like skating—or anything else here," said Jean warmly. "It is all so beautiful. I suppose Devonshire is really quite the loveliest county in England? My father always declared it was."

"We think so," replied Nick modestly. "Though a Cornishman would probably want to knock me down for saying so! But I love it," he went on. "There's nowhere else I would care to live." His eyes softened, seeming almost to caress the surrounding fields and woods.

Jean nodded.

"I can understand that," she said. "Although I've only been here a few hours, I'm beginning to love it, too. I don't know why it is—I can't explain it—but I feel as if I'd 'come home'."

"So you have. The Petersons lived here for generations."

"Do you mean"—Jean stared at him in astonishment—"do you mean that they lived at Coombe Eavie?"

"Yes. Didn't you know? They

used to own Charnwood—a place about a mile from here. It was sold after your grandfather's death. Did your father never tell you?"

She shook her head. "He always avoided speaking of anything in connection with his life over here. I think he hated England. Is there anyone living at Charnwood now?" she asked, after a pause.

"Yes. It has changed hands several times, and now a friend of ours lives there—Lady Latimer."

"Then perhaps I shall be able to go there some day. I should like to see the place where my father's people lived"—eagerly.

Nick laughed.

"You've got the true Devonshire homing instinct," he declared. "Devon folk who've left the county always want to see the 'place where their people lived.' I remember, about a year ago, a Canadian girl and her brother turned up at Staple. They were descendants of a Tormarin who had emigrated two or three generations before, and they had come across to England for a visit. Their first trip was to Devonshire; they wanted to see 'the place where Dad's people had lived.' And, by Jove, they knew a lot more about it than we did! They were posted up in every detail, and insisted on a personally conducted tour over the whole place. They went back to Canada rejoicing, loaded with photographs of Staple."

Jean smiled.

"I think it was rather dear of them to come back like that," she said simply.

They swung round the head of the lake and, as they turned, Jean caught sight of a woman's figure emerging from the path which ran through the woods. Apparently the new-comer desisted the skaters at the same moment, for she stopped and waved her hand in a friendly little gesture of greeting. Nick lifted his cap.

"That is Lady Latimer," he said.

Something in his voice, some indescribable deepening of quality, made Jean look at him quickly. She remembered on one occasion, in a jeweller's shop, noticing a very beautiful opal lying in its case; she had commented on it casually, and the man behind the counter had lifted it from its satiny bed and turned it so that the light should fall full upon it. In an instant the red fire slumbering in its heart had waked into glowing life, irradiating the whole stone with pulsing colour. It was some such vitalizing change as this that she sensed in the suddenly eager face beside her. (To Be Continued.)

Sister Cities More Lenient

Regina Has the Lowest Speed Limit in Western Canada

Regina has the lowest speed limit of six leading western Canadian cities, according to information obtained by the Board of Trade.

Recently the police commission decided against changing the speed limit to greater than 15 miles an hour.

In most other cities the limit is 20 miles an hour.

There is a 20-mile limit at Saskatoon, with greater leniency in outlying sections.

At Moose Jaw the limit is 25 miles, with the exception of some restricted areas where 20 miles is the limit.

There is no speed limit at Winnipeg and none at Edmonton. Drivers must use caution. The Vancouver by-law amounts to about the same thing and Calgary has no definite limit.

In a large number of Ontario cities the limit is 20 miles an hour.

Praises This Asthma Remedy. A grateful user of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy finds it the only remedy that will give relief, though for thirteen years he had sought other help. Years of needless suffering may be prevented by using this wonderful remedy at the first warning of trouble. Its use is simple, its cost is slight, and it can be purchased almost anywhere.

Medical Fakery Are Sentenced

Two men sentenced to five years imprisonment each in New Westminster, B.C., have been identified as the international swindlers who posed as eye specialists and obtained hundreds of dollars from Middlesex county farmers for fake treatments. The men are William Wallace Anderson and James Henry Howard.

Twenty years ago, it took a month to construct a mile of concrete road; today modern machinery can produce a 1,500 foot strip in a working day.

Gold Output Shows Decline

Production Of Gold During October Amounted To 238,397 Ounces

Production of gold in Canada during October amounted to 238,397 ounces, which is the equivalent of \$4,927,663. There is a slight decline ounces, or \$4,965,388. It is, however, from the September total of 240,222 an increase of 27.6 per cent. over the output of October, 1930.

During October, 1931, Ontario mines produced 181,871 ounces made up of 95,580 ounces from Kirkland Lake, 80,568 ounces from the Porcupine area, and 5,723 ounces from other sources. The return (less exchange) to Ontario operators for gold produced was \$3,759,607 in October. Barry-Hollinger, Conlaunum, Howey, Lake Shore, Minto, Parkhill, Teck-Hughes, Vipond, and Wright-Harfireaves reported increased production during the month.

Quebec operations yielded 25,783 ounces as against 26,692 ounces in September; British Columbia production totalled 14,789 ounces; Manitoba, 9,476 ounces, while the Yukon and Nova Scotia produced the remainder.

The Canadian output during the first ten months of the current year was recorded at 2,201,286 ounces or 30.7 per cent. above the total for the same period in 1930.

Pensions Are Nice Presents

About 200 Canadian war veterans who in 1920 committed their pensions up to 10 per cent. receiving grants up to \$660, have by new regulations obtained fresh medical examination and in some cases drafts representing arrears from date of commutation, which in some instances totals \$1,500. To some men this is a godsend as they were in dire straits.

Cuts and Bruises Disappear.—When suffering from cuts, scratches, bruises, sprains, sore throat or chest and any similar ailment, use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Its healing power is well-known in every section of the community. A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil should be in every medicine chest ready for the emergencies that may always be anticipated.

Illinois Has Late Summer

It's supposed to be winter in the middlewest but trees and plants are issuing tiny blooms and folks are walking around in their shirt sleeves. Yesterday there was a summer-like electrical storm, and the weather man wouldn't be surprised if he received a heat prostration report at any time now.

ZIG-ZAG
CIGARETTE PAPERS
LARGE DOUBLE BOOK
120 LEAVES
FINEST YOU CAN BUY
5¢
AVOID IMITATIONS

Little Helps For This Week

"Hereby know we that we dwell in Him, and He in us, because He hath given us of His Spirit."—John iv. 13.

Alone with Thee, my God! alone with Thee!
Thus would'st Thou have it still, thus let it be;

There is a secret chamber in each mind
Which none can find
But He who made it; none beside can know

Its joy or woe.
Oft may I enter it, oppressed by care,
And find Thee there;
So full of watchful love, Thou knowest the why

Of every sigh.
Then all Thy righteous dealings shall I see,
Alone with Thee, my God! alone with Thee!

—Littell's Living Age.

Only in the sacredness of inward silence does the soul truly meet the secret-hiding God. The strength of resolve, which afterwards shapes life and mixes itself with action, is the fruit of those sacred, solitary moments when we meet God alone.

—Frederick William Robertson.

Centenarian Dies

Mrs. Marshall Brooks, Of Laurentian View, Recently Celebrated 101st Birthday

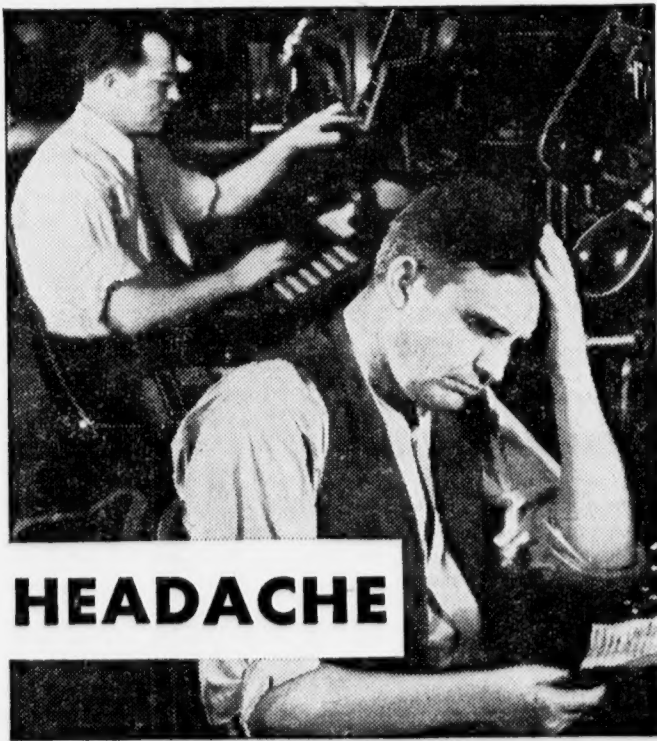
Ottawa lost a centenarian in the death of Mrs. Marshall Brooks, of Laurentian View. Mrs. Brooks celebrated her 101st birthday anniversary on July 19 last. Until about a month ago, when she began to fail, she continued bright and cheerful and clear-headed, with an excellent memory.

At the family gathering last July, at the Laurentian View home, in honor of her 101st birthday anniversary, 40 descendants and relatives attended.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

Captain—"If I let you see our suspects will you try to identify the man who snatched your purse?"

Irate Woman—"I should say I would. I'll point out at least one or two who might have done it!"



HEADACHE

Nerves on edge. A head that throbs. You can't stop work, but you can stop the pain—in a hurry. Aspirin will do it every time. Take two or three tablets, a swallow of water, and you're soon comfortable. There's nothing half-way about the action of Aspirin. You will always get complete relief when you take these tablets.

These tablets should be in every shop, office, and home. Ready to relieve any sudden ache or pain, from a grumbling tooth to lumbago. Don't suffer with that neuralgia,

neuritis, rheumatism, etc.; or lose any time because of colds or sore throat. Get some Aspirin and just follow those proven directions for instant relief.

Aspirin tablets cost very little, especially if you buy them by the bottle. Any doctor will tell you they are harmless. They don't hurt the heart. They don't upset the stomach. So take them as often as you have the least need of their quick comfort. Take enough for complete results. On sale at drug stores everywhere. Made in Canada.



ASPIRIN

(TRADE-MARK REG.)

25 lbs. OF FAT GONE

Rheumatism Went With it

A threefold benefit came to this woman when she lost unwanted fat. "Up to a few months ago I was always troubled with rheumatism. My joints were getting so swollen it was misery to walk. I was then 155 lbs., which is a great deal, seeing I am only 5 ft. 2 inches in height. I thought I would try Kruschen, although I did not then believe it would reduce weight, but I thought it would perhaps ease the pain. I took half-a-teaspoonful in a tumbler of hot water each morning, and to my great delight I started to lose weight, also pain. This week I was weighed and was 130 lbs., which I think is proof positive. My friends are all asking me what I am doing to lose weight, so it is very noticeable. Also I look and feel a lot better in health."—Mrs. M. H.

The six salts in Kruschen assist the internal organs to throw off each day the waste and poisons that encumber the system. Then, little by little, that ugly fat goes—slowly, yes—but surely. The pains of rheumatism and neuritis cease. You feel wonderfully healthy, youthful and energetic—more so than ever before in your life!

BUS SERVICE

CARBON, CALGARY, DRUMHELLER

PASSENGERS & EXPRESS

Leaves Carbon for Calgary and Drumheller daily at 8:30 a.m.

Leaves Calgary for Carbon and Drumheller daily at 4:00 p.m.

RIDE THE RED LINES
AT LOWER FARESGENERAL CARTAGE
IN CARBON AND DISTRICT**W. Poxon & Son****WINTER BROS.
FUNERAL HOME**

Next to Town Hall, Drumheller

Have a branch in Carbon with stock in charge of Mr. Guttman, of the Carbon Trading Co.

Ambulance Service Day and Night

"A Modern Service at a Moderate Price"

DRAYINGFOR YOUR DRAYING SEE ME
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE**JOHN WOLF****Printing---**

WE DO IT and guarantee satisfaction. You can at least give us a trial before you go to outside concerns who have no interest in our community.

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES NOW

THE CHRONICLE**CARBON
TAILOR**

Dry Cleaning — Repairing

Men's and ladies' suits and coats cleaned and pressed.

LOW PRICES**ALEX SOBYSKI****S. N. WRIGHT
LICENSED
AUCTIONEER****S. F. Torrance
CLERK - PHONE 9**

CHRONICLE ADS PAY

IF YOUHave Anything to sell.
Want to rent a farm,
Want to buy a house in
Carbon, or are in need
of anything, Just advertise it
in **THE CHRONICLE****TOWN & COUNTY****Personalographs**

S. F. Torrance has arranged to handle 1932 automobile license plates this year.

Miss Molly Laing returned to Calgary on Sunday after spending the Christmas holidays at her home here.

Miss Molly Malton spent a few days visiting with friends in Drumheller last week.

Mrs. H.N. Elliott spent the week end in Calgary, going in on Sunday and returning Tuesday.

Cyril Poxon returned to Normal in Calgary on Monday after spending the holidays at his home in Carbon.

The oyster supper for the curlers and their lady friends will be held in the Carbon Hotel Dining room tonight (Thursday) at 8 p.m.

James Fairbairn returned to Calgary on Monday. He spent the Christmas holidays with his parents in Carbon.

The New Years dance in the Farmers Exchange hall was quite successful and a record crowd was in attendance. Many visitors were here from the neighboring towns, and music was furnished by the Carstairs five-piece harmony orchestra.

J. A. Marshall and Mr. McKenzie, of the Builders Hardware Stores, Calgary, are in Carbon this week checking over the stock in their local store.

FOUND, near the Carbon Tennis court one tennis racquet. Owner may have same by applying at the Chronicle Office, proving claim, and paying for this advertisement.

Mrs. Watkins, who has been visiting for the past couple of weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A.F. McKibbin, returned to her home in Champion on Tuesday.

NOTICE

All season tickets to the Carbon skating rink are now due and payable. If you are skating or playing hockey you must pay your fees immediately or keep off the ice.

Read the Ads. in the Carbon Chronicle

CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON1st. Sunday—Holy Communion 11 a.m.
2nd. Sunday—Evensong & Sermon 7.30
3rd. Sunday—Mattins & Sermon 11.00
4th Sunday—Evensong — Sermon 7.30
5th Sunday—Evensong — Sermon 7.30Baptisms, Funerals and Weddings
By ArrangementREV. L.D. BATCHELOR, L. TH.
Priest-in-Charge**THE
CHRONICLE
OFFICE
IS FULLY
EQUIPPED
TO PRINT**ENVELOPES
STATEMENTS
MINE FORMS
LETTERHEADS
CIRCULAR LETTERS
POSTERS — TICKETS
TAX NOTICES & RECEIPTS
LOOSE LEAF ACCOUNT
FORMS
RULED FORMS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION
AND EVERYTHING IN THE
LINE OF COMMERCIAL
OR SOCIETY PRINTING.

C. Freisen, Leo Trepanier and Del Fox Played the music at the Three Hills dance held on New Years Eve.

Hugh MacDonald returned to Carbon on Saturday after spending the Christmas holidays at his home in Medicine Hat.

Const. J. Jones of East Coulee, was a Carbon visitor on Sunday.

The Carbon hockey team motored to Acme on Tuesday evening and lost to that town by a 7-1 score. Not so good.

Bob Tennant, a former Carbon boy and now of East Coulee, has been taken in with the Drumheller Miners hockey team.

Gordon Ramsay returned to the University of Alberta on Sunday, after spending the Christmas holidays at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Greenan were Calgary visitors on Tuesday.

Don't attempt to be printers. It does not pay you in the end. Instead, have your local poster and other printing done at The Chronicle Office. We will quote you a reasonable price on all work. Not only this—if you are putting on an entertainment, etc. and have your printing done here, you get access to our free reader space in this newspaper, which is worth more to you than the paltry sum you spend for other forms of advertising.

Don't pass up your local printing establishment when you have printing to do. Your patronage only will keep a newspaper in Carbon.

(Continued from front page)

IF YOUWant a Cook
Want a Clerk
Want a Partner
Want a Situation
Want a Servant Girl
Want to sell a Piano
Want to sell a Carriage
Want to buy or sell a farm
Want to Sell Horse Property
Want to sell Groceries or Drugs
Want to sell household furniture
Want to sell dry goods or carpets
Want to find customers for Anything
Then advertise in**THE CHRONICLE**The Very Best Medium in the District
Advertising will gain new customers
Advertising will keep old customers
Advertising liberally always pays
Advertising makes success easy
Advertising begets confidence
Advertising shows energy
Advertising shows pluck
Advertise then, at once
Advertise continually
Advertise skillfully
**ADVERTISE
RIGHT
NOW!****Quick Results**

May be depended upon from the use of our Want Ads. The births, deaths, marriages and the other Classified Columns are usually included in even a very perfunctory perusal of the paper. They are as good for general business as they are for "Help Wanted," etc.

WE ARE TAKING STOCK THIS WEEK AND HAVE MANY
ODD LINES THAT WE WILL CLEAR AT PRICES THAT YOU
ARE PREPARED TO PAY.DO YOU WANT OVERSHOES OR RUBBERS? WE HAVE A
FEW PAIRS TO CLEAR AT SPECIAL PRICES**CARBON TRADING CO.****The Reward of Quality**

SUCCESS is the reward of our efforts, to give you, always, Quality Products.

TRY US AND SEE—If you do not already take our bread or products of any kind, begin at once.

DON'T DELAY another day—Buy your bakery needs in Carbon and support home industry.

THE CARBON BAKERY

R.C. BARR, PROPRIETOR

OVERSHOES & RUBBERSMEN'S TWO-BUCKLE OVERSHOES, Per Pair \$1.75
MEN'S RUBBERS, Red Sole, Rolled Edge, 95c
MEN'S STORM RUBBERS, Cloth Tops, \$1.10
MEN'S FELT BOOTS, Leather soles and heels, \$1.95**W. A. BRAISHER**Let your child learn early
the habit of thrift;
habits early acquired are
seldom forgotten.START a savings account
for your child at the Bank of
Montreal and make his or
her future safe.**BANK OF
MONTREAL**

Established 1817

Total Assets in Excess of \$750,000,000

Carbon Branch: R. J. FAIRBAIRN, Manager

BUY AT HOME!